

Southern Rights Meeting in Franklin County.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the Elkhorn Precinct, Franklin county, Kentucky, favorable to Southern Rights, held Saturday, 16th inst., on motion, Capt. Howe was called to the chair, and Wm. Steele, Esq., appointed secretary.

This meeting was attended by eighty voters, notwithstanding the rainy evening, and the following preamble and resolutions passed without a dissenting voice.

The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: Isaac Wingate, sr., F. Chinn, Esq., S. F. J. Trabue, Esq., Dr. B. Duvall, and J. R. Butler.

After their adoption the meeting was addressed in a speech of an hour or two by S. F. J. Trabue, in a review of the origin and progress of the Abolition sentiment in this and other States—our past military history in the great northwest, and the pay we are now receiving in lieu of the same.

[We are compelled to omit the preamble in consequence of its length, and the crowded condition of our columns.—Ed.]

Resolved, That we recognize our duties as citizens to a Government which protects our lives and property, and looks to our peace, happiness, and prosperity; that we do not by either the charter of our liberties, the Constitution of our late General or State Governments, owe allegiance to any new Abolition tyranny attempted to be foisted upon us by the enemies of our dearest rights and institutions.

2. That having, through our distinguished and venerable Senator, Hon. J. J. Crittenden, sought for a recognition and proper constitutional guarantee of certain rights, which we believe to fall far short of what we are entitled to under the Federal Constitution, and these having been wholly disregarded by overwhelming majorities in both branches of our National Legislature, and having again sought through our Representatives in the so-called Peace Conference some guarantee of an honorable solution of our difficulties, we find our proposals at compromise rejected with almost contempt by that Assembly, composed mostly of Northern Representatives. Hoping still the President elect, feeling the responsibility of his high position, might at least stay the arm of his revenge against our Southern brethren, we awake again to a sad disappointment. Henceforth, therefore, we will contend for nothing short of the full measure of all our rights.

3. That our Representative and Senator in the State Assembly are requested to use their most earnest exertions to have the question of State Convention submitted to the people.

4. That we tender our thanks to those patriots of the non-slaveholding States who have stood by the compromises of the Constitution, who have battled for the equality of the States in the Union, and now oppose the doctrine of coercion.

5. That the course of our Representative in Congress, the Hon. Wm. E. Simms, is fully indorsed by this meeting, and we warmly accord him our sympathies in his zealous endeavors in behalf of Southern Rights.

6. That the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Louisville Courier, Frankfort Yeoman, Woodford Pennant, and Lexington Statesman, and they are politely requested to publish the same.

Adjourned. G. W. HOWE, Pres't. WM. STEELE, Sec'y.

Southern Rights Meeting in Scott County.

At a meeting held in Georgetown on Monday, March 18th, County Court day, Col. Wm. P. Duvall was called to the Chair, and J. McVieley appointed Secretary.

On motion, the Chair appointed as Committee on Resolutions, J. Stoddard Johnston, D. Howard Smith, W. R. Webb, Joseph Patterson, and Romulus.

During the absence of the committee, Capt. Newton Craig made a few remarks, warmly Southern in tone, which were responded to by the large crowd present with enthusiasm.

The committee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Political events of recent occurrence render an expression of the voice of the people of Kentucky wise and necessary; therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of a call for a Convention at Frankfort, on the 20th inst., and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint delegates to the same.

2. That seven States having withdrawn from the Union, we deprecate any attempt to enforce the Federal laws in any manner within their limits as calculated to produce civil war, and as invading the rights of a new Republic with which we should rather cultivate amity than provoke hostilities.

3. That the Crittenden amendments, covering as they do, all essential points of controversy, and containing a simple enunciation and guarantee of our rights without asking concessions from the North, present the only basis upon which a permanent settlement of our National troubles can be effected, and that measures should be immediately taken by the remaining Slave States in the Union to present them as an ultimatum to the North.

4. That we favor the recommendation of Virginia and Missouri for a Border Slave State Convention to agree upon some common and united action, and to provide, in case of a failure to secure our just demands, for our permanent connection with the Confederate States.

5. That our Representatives in the General Assembly are hereby instructed to regard the above resolutions as expressing the sense of this meeting, and to use their efforts to carry out the views expressed therein.

Mr. Johnson advocated the resolutions in a short speech, warmly indorsing them, and urging the necessity of Kentucky placing herself by her sister Southern States, and resisting the encroachments of Northern fanaticism.

He was followed by Col. E. C. Tucker, formerly County Elector for Bell and Everett, who also advocated the resolutions. After some discussion between Dr. Gano, Mr. Johnston, Judge Morris, and Col. Tucker, the resolutions were adopted.

A large number of delegates were appointed by name, and a resolution also adopted authorizing all citizens of the county, favorable to the objects of the Convention, to attend as delegates.

This was the largest meeting held here for some time; and, although some slight demonstration was made by these-called Union men, the sentiments of the mass of them agreed with the resolutions.

[From the Princeton Bulletin.]

Southern Rights Meeting.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the citizens of Caldwell county, held at the court-house, in Princeton, Kentucky, on the 9th of March, 1861, on motion, M. Dudley, Esq., was called to the chair, and James A. Cook appointed secretary. The chairman upon taking his station, stated the object of the meeting, and then, upon motion, appointed the following gentlemen a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of meeting, viz: Col. J. P. McGowan, Dr. Nick Smith, J. B. Waddington, Lemuel Lepper, and George W. Barbour, who, after a few moments' absence, returned and submitted to the meeting the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of the Northern States, in America, through their State Legislatures, by their Representatives in Congress, and by themselves at the ballot-box, have repeatedly asserted doctrines subversive of the Southern interests and looking directly to the destruction of Southern rights; and whereas, they by their votes, have placed in power a man representing their peculiar views, who has officially declared his intention to carry them out; and whereas, a number of the States have in consequence withdrawn from the Federal Union; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of the people of Caldwell county that it is not only the interests, but it is also the duty, of Kentuckians, to stand by their brethren in the South, and aid them in maintaining their rights against all assaults, come from what quarter they may.

Resolved, That should the President, as intimated in his Inaugural, attempt to take the forts now held by the Confederate States, or otherwise to interfere with their rights, then it is the duty of Kentucky to stand as a barrier against him for the protection of the South.

Resolved, That the people of Kentucky prefer independence and equal rights in the Southern Confederacy, to inequality with the North; and all hope of adjustment of our national difficulties being gone, Kentucky should join the seceded States as her only hope of security.

Southern Rights Meeting in Fayette.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, held pursuant to notice at the court-house, March 19th 1861, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We have viewed with patriotic alarm the fearful distractions of our common country; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to obtain our rights under the Constitution, have them recognized and respected by the Northern States, and in that way alone conduce to bring back our Southern brethren, and if possible, reconstruct the Federal Union on a basis of justice and equality.

Resolved, That we regret to see a sectional party substituting the Chicago platform in lieu of the Federal Constitution, and look with alarming mistrust upon the ambiguous inaugural of Mr. Lincoln.

Resolved, That we will, to a man, oppose Republican coercion, and should Federal troops attempt to march through the State of Kentucky for the purpose of subjugating the South, or forcibly collecting revenue "we will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the disruption of the National Confederacy, still, should there be a permanent dissolution, we pledge ourselves to go with the South.

Resolved, That we cordially indorse the call for a meeting of the people at Frankfort on the 20th inst., and we earnestly solicit every man of Fayette county, who may be imbued with Southern feeling, to rally, and lend his heart and hand in maintaining the rights entailed by our fathers.

Eloquent and entertaining speeches were made by B. H. Allen and Robert J. Breckinridge, jr. W. W. GRAVES, Chm'n. W. PAYNE, Sec'y.

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My BAR will contain the best and purest Wines and Liquors, &c., and my aim will be to keep this House in such style as to merit the patronage of all lovers of good eating and



We are authorized to announce JOHN M. HELMS as a candidate for Presiding Judge of Franklin county.

For reading matter, see first page.

In justice to our Senate Reporter, we correct an error in his report. The resolutions offered by Mr. Prall on Wednesday were ordered to be printed, and not "adopted." Our Reporter was one of the Secretaries of the Convention, which prevented him from exercising his usual diligence in revising the proof.

UNITED STATES SENATOR.—The Republican caucus at Columbus, Ohio, nominated John Sherman for United States Senator on the seventy ninth ballot.

SUMTER EVACUATED.—We have at last certain news that orders have been given to evacuate Fort Sumter. The garrison will leave the fort, it is said, on Saturday next.

A. J. DONELSON ON THE EXISTING CRISIS. Andrew Jackson Donelson, candidate for Vice President on the American ticket for 1856, was addressed a few days since by General Foote, in a letter inquiring as to his political views. In his reply, Mr. Donelson says:

My plan of action for the Border States is to meet in council at Frankfort, or any other central point, by the instrumentality of delegates, who will represent the wishes of the people, whose duty it will be, after due consultation, to unite upon some measure which will secure their rights, and that this measure shall be submitted in kindness and good feeling to our brethren of the other States including those that have seceded; and that it shall be made a part of the Constitution, as an amendment, if it is accepted by them.

If this effort should fail, and not be accepted by our Northern friends, after they have had a reasonable time to examine its provisions, then there is no other alternative for the Border States but to call a general convention of all the Southern States, for the purpose of forming such a Federal Government as may be deemed necessary to promote their happiness, prosperity, and independence, as a separate confederacy.

[For the Yeoman.]

The proceedings of a mass meeting of the people in favor of the rights of the Southern States, in Owen county, on the 18th inst., will be read with interest.

Several gentlemen from that county, who were present at the meeting, say that the resolutions were opposed by Dr. John B. English in a lengthy speech, composed of a re-hash of the arguments in favor of unconditional submission, as urged by the Black Republican press of the North, and the Louisville Journal in Kentucky. The reply of the mover of the resolutions will, as we learn, be long remembered by the people of Owen, and the Doctor especially.

When the vote was taken, not even J. B. E. himself had the courage to face the music, and voted against the resolutions. He had retired.

DRUID.

Any of our readers who may wish a good fitting coat, pants, or vest, are referred to the establishment of Jno. W. Voorhis, merchant tailor, Main street. He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres, &c., and will make them in a style equal to any tailor in the country.

GREEN ADAMS, late a representative in Congress from the Sixth District of Ohio, has been appointed Sixth Auditor of the Treasury by the Black Republican Administration.

We know well the feelings of mortification, shame, and humiliation with which this news will be received by the true-hearted and loyal mountains boys who trusted and honored Mr. Adams, believing that he was worthy of their confidence and would prove faithful to their interests and obedient to their wishes. But mortifying as it will be to them, his course in Congress must have prepared them to see him transfer himself at once from their service to that of their enemy, the Black Republican President of the United States. Yesterday he represented in Congress one of the most immovable pro-slavery constituencies in the South; to-day, he is the servant of Abraham Lincoln!

In this, we see the policy of the Administration foreshadowed. A Black Republican party, they believe, can be bought up in Kentucky and the Border Slave States; and in this belief they will act. Thank God! there are very few men who have the confidence of their fellow-citizens in this State, who will consent to take office and hold it at the pleasure of the author of the irrepressible conflict!

Lou. Courier.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20.

Galveston, Texas, March 19.—Gen. Houston and the Secretary of State refused to appear before the Convention on the 16th, where they had been summoned to take the oath of allegiance to the new Government. The other State officers took the oath.

Lieut. Gov. Clark was to assume the Governor's powers on the 16th. It was not known what Houston will do.

The Convention is rapidly mustering a defensive force on the frontier. The Indians in large numbers are on the western frontier. Mr. Ford is organizing a military force to protect the Rio Grande.

The Convention passed an ordinance continuing the State Government officers who took the oath.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, March 20.

The ordinance of secession and co-operation resolutions was passed by the Arkansas Convention to-day, to be submitted to a vote of the people for their decision. Both parties acted in a spirit of conciliation. The Convention has adjourned.

From Virginia.

RICHMOND, March 20.

In the Convention, Mr. Halcombe of Albemarle, made an eloquent speech in favor of withdrawal from the Union.

Resolutions relative to taxation were considered, and pending a motion to table them, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. Carlisle will offer an amendment to the resolutions of the Committee on Federal Relations, embodying the Franklin substitute censure.

We publish from the Louisville Courier, a letter from ex-Governor Helm, on national affairs. Governor Helm was one of the proudest of the Whig leaders in the best days of that party, and his vote and his influence swelled the majority for Bell and Everett last November; and when the "Union men" met here in State Convention, on the 8th of January, he was chosen to preside over the deliberations of that body.

But, while he was devoted to the Union on the basis of the Constitution and the equal rights of the States, he was not willing to submit to a policy that embodied and is intended to perpetuate the wrongs of which the people of the South so justly complain; and now, recognizing the separation of the States as a fact, and properly appreciating the true condition of the country and comprehending the best interests of all sections, he boldly advises a united South, and takes unmistakable Southern ground.

His letter will be read with much interest and great satisfaction by the thousands who have heretofore fought under his banner, and followed him to victory in days gone by.

Letter from Ex-Gov. John L. Helm.

ELIZABETHTOWN, March 10, 1861.

Gentlemen: I received your letter last night, too late, of course, to comply with the request of your citizens to attend the contemplated meeting. My health is of a peculiar character, and admonishes me not too often to engage in exciting scenes, or to subject myself to sudden transitions from heat to cold. I have felt a deep solicitude for the welfare of Louisville, and that solicitude has induced feelings of deep regret at the tone and temper of a part of your public journals towards the South and its principal men. I have feared, and now apprehend, your enterprising citizens are suffering and will continue to suffer from a loss of their valuable trade. I may be the favored plan of the course of the trade of Louisville, but I reason from known facts. I cannot bring myself to the conclusion that Louisville can successfully compete with Cincinnati, Chicago, and St. Louis for the trade of the Northwest. It seems to me that naturally and geographically, the South and Southwest are the countries to which Louisville must look for her most profitable trade. I am aware that interest is one of the governing laws of trade; but can Louisville afford to undersell her neighbors? If she cannot, the advantages being equal, is it likely, when we consider the high character of the Southern people, that their favor will be propitiated by public declarations that they are "traitors" and "robbers," and that their most trusted men are "thieves," and deserve the traitor's doom? We know it to be a principle of our weak nature to be more bitter towards those from whom we have a just right to expect friendship, when they prove false to that friendship, than to those from whom we expected nothing.

It was but the other day the two parties of Kentucky, claiming for themselves the name of conservative, met and summed up the causes which had brought on our troubles, and demanded from the aggressors, the Northern people, an acknowledgment of our rights and a redress of our grievances. Those grievances are common to the South. As among the most prominent remedies was that of the proposition of our noble old patriot, Crittenden. We responded to the call of Virginia, and sent commissioners to a Peace Congress. These have proved unavailing. We proposed a National Convention, which seems to be the favored plan of the powers that be. How many States have responded? With this temperate course of the Border States, will it be surprising that the extreme Southern States, to whom we attribute the fault of being too quick to resent our injuries, shall become incensed against the people of Louisville and Kentucky, when they evince a desire to treat with more favorable consideration those whom they have denounced as having trampled on their rights, than those who have been precipitate, yet firm and determined in their resistance to aggressions? Will they not turn away from us and say, "I would rather deal with an open enemy than a false or pretended friend?"

I am rejoiced to see Louisville waking up to the point of throwing off the influences which are so likely to separate her from her true friends. Does she compromise herself in the position of being true to the Union? I think not. In my deliberate judgment, to the peaceful and conciliatory course of the Border States we may attribute our deferred hope of compromise. Because we prefer Union to peace does not justify assaults on our friends.

But what may be expected of a party who have persisted in their determined hostility to slavery for forty years, and now for the first time have won possession of the Government, whose powerful arm they wish to wield to crush the institution? What may be expected of a party which has divided churches, which looked coolly on whilst our proud fabric was crumbling in ruin, and rejected every overture of peace? The day when they hold out the hand of friendship extended; and in turn the South is tendered the dire alternative of the sword and the cannon, by States which have rendered themselves conspicuous for their resistance to the execution of the Federal laws, designed for the protection of the South, offering money by millions and men by thousands to force the South to obey the law. What Southern mind can come to any other conclusion than that these acts evince a desire, if not a determined purpose, to crush the South as the beginning of a bloody war which will end in the abolition of slavery? What Kentucky can exclude the conclusion that the same cause of hatred to the extreme South exists towards them? That there are hundreds and thousands good and true men in the North and Northwest who do not partake of that feeling must be admitted by all impartial observers; but they are now powerless for good. Would to God they were not!

But we are now pointed to the remarkable peace concession and conciliatory disposition of the present Administration manifested by the withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Sumter, for the avowed reason that it is on the point of starvation, and the Government has not the power to reinforce it! That is truly magnanimous. But still other forts must be held and the revenue collected. Most reluctantly my mind has been brought to the conclusion that these signs of peace are but to disarm the Border States, that their state of preparation for action may be abandoned, and that they may be gained under the hope, if not the certain prospect, that the people cannot afford to renew these scenes because of the pecuniary distress which will accompany them. Mr. Seward is a shrewd, if not a wise man. He knows the country cannot be held up to its present intense feeling for two years, the time it will now require to go through all the formalities of securing amendments to the Constitution by a National Convention.

If amendments cannot be secured, he cools the people of the middle States and expects them to meet again in so short a time the crushing effects of a crisis like the present. The people must go to work or be ruined; trade and commerce must be settled, or the country perishes. When settled, its settled condition will be used as a powerful argument against re-agitation. The loss attending such re-agitation will be summed up against what may be gained to the slaveholder by insisting upon rights now said to be abstract and theoretical.

Thus we will have no compromise nor ad-

ditional security. Meanwhile the Southern States will have perfected their scheme of Government, formed treaties, created armies, built navies, established revenues, and made a national debt. Thus will the difficulties be increased, if not made insuperable, against reunion. The South will then be divided. That portion remaining with the North will be utterly powerless in legislation, and thus will be forced to oppress their brethren in the South in a thousand forms under pretense of law and policy, without being held to be a direct blow against slavery. The two slave sections will thus be made to assume unfriendly relations, the means of that portion of the South remaining with the North used to increase and sustain an army officered by Northern men, to build ships and establish a large naval power, bounties exacted to sustain manufacturing establishments, and then may Fort Sumter and others be retaken. But whether by direct or indirect means, the people leading to duties on productions of the soil, whilst the Northern Government may with a view to heighten the feud resort to export duties on our productions, and by other restrictions on trade be brought in deadly conflict. We do know that the sources of our wealth are derived from our Southern trade, whilst much of the surplus of the Western Free States finds a market in the North. Can Kentucky afford to risk the certainty of free navigation of the Mississippi and duties on her Southern trade? I think not. But, say some brave politicians who can do the windward of fighting, we will hew our way, sword in hand. Suppose that extreme course be successful; will whipping the Southern people make them buy your produce? You spend your blood and treasure to go there, and when there, no customer offers to purchase. Who is the loser by such an operation?

With these views I come to the conclusion that the most certain and reliable way to prevent civil war, to give quiet and certainty to the direction of trade, to relieve the people from that awful suspense which now awaits them between the hope of peace and the dread of war, to restore confidence, to relieve foreign nations from an apparent reluctance to recognize the independence of the Cotton States, to place commerce and trade in its wonted channels, and to prepare the way for future reunification, it dictates that the whole of the slave States come at once together, trusting to the Constitution of the United States with such amendments as they think will be sufficient to secure their rights in a reunion of the States, and throw wide open the door for the coming in of our Northern and Western States. It is the slave States who complain; and now, after a lapse of three quarters of a century, they are prepared by experience to determine what form of words will secure us, and to that we are entitled. If on that basis we can reunite, it will be a glorious achievement. If we cannot, better both sections above that they remain separate, trusting to chance, than to remain together entertaining feelings of deadly hate, practically divided, theoretically united, neglecting all the great and essential interests in which the peace and prosperity of the people are involved, in angry contests over one species of property which is so interwoven with the social and domestic relations of one section that its destruction would break up the foundations of society, while in the other section it is offensive to a conscience which, in point of morality, rises above that of the Savior of mankind, the Father of his Country, the Constitution of the United States, and the Holy Scriptures.

We must have peace. We must, by all the means in our power, resist war. If we cannot live together in peace and harmony, the sooner we can come to an honorable and just separation the better.

Yours truly, JOHN L. HELM.

State Rights Meeting in Owen County.

At an adjourned meeting of the citizens of Owen, held at the court-house in Owen, on the 18th instant, county court day, to consider the questions arising from the public attention, Maj. B. Haydon was called to the chair, and Dr. H. G. Smith was appointed Secretary.

A. P. Grover offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Nearly one half of all the Southern States have dissolved their connection with the Federal Union and established a government of their own, embracing all the powers of an independent sovereignty; and other Southern States of the Union, in convention assembled, have now earnestly demanding the question of dissolving their connection with the confederacy;

AND WHEREAS, The President of the United States has announced in his inaugural address, "That the power conferred on him will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, to collect duties, imposts, &c.," thus indicating the unmistakable policy, so far as the administration has the power, of plunging the country into a civil, bloody, and desolating war;

AND WHEREAS, Several of the Northern States have, by recent legislative enactments, made ample provision for arming, enrolling, and equipping their citizen soldiery, and have tendered men and money—"the whole power of the State"—to the administration of the Federal Government, with the evident design to coerce, and, if need be, to subjugate the seceding States;

AND WHEREAS, Various Southern States are making preparation to oppose the threatened invasion of the sovereign soil by opposing forces with force; and if war ensue, Kentucky, from her geographical position, the character of her institutions, and the temper of her citizens, will, from necessity, be involved in the bloody strife; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Legislature, when it shall again convene on the 20th inst., without delay, to pass an act enabling the freemen of Kentucky, through their chosen delegates, to meet in convention at an early day, to determine the line of action which the State should adopt to preserve her safety, defend her honor, and maintain the public peace.

Resolved, That it is the imperative duty of said Legislature to vote all needful appropriations to put Kentucky in a condition to protect her soil from invasion, and her people from encroachment, come from what source they may.

Resolved, That the attempt on the part of the Administration, to take by force the forts, arsenals, and other public property now held by the seceding States, will necessarily result in civil war, which will be shocking to humanity, and such attempt on the part of the Federal Government should, and will be resisted by the people of Kentucky, at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail as a harbinger of peace, the report from Washington, that the Administration is about to withdraw the garrison from Fort Sumter, and surrender the fort to the people of the State where located; and whether the proposed evacuation and surrender be the result of necessity or of unanimity on the part of the Federal Government, the result is the same, tending in any direction to the preservation of the public peace, and to the forming of a basis for the peaceful solution of impending perils.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire a reunion of the Union of all the States upon principles of constitutional right and State equality as understood by the framers of the Constitution, and expanded by the necessities of the present, and to bring about a final adjustment and forever of the issues on which sections of the country are divided, we are willing to accept of the series of amendments to the Federal Constitution, proposed in the

Senate of the United States by Kentucky's distinguished citizen, Hon. John J. Crittenden, with the amendment offered by Hon. L. W. Powell, although by no means conceding to the Southern States the just measure of their rights.

Resolved, That the permanent dissolution of this Union would retard the onward march of human freedom, and should such a catastrophe befall the nation, it will result mainly from the fanaticism of a dominant northern majority. But if all honorable means of a permanent and final adjustment fail, and irrevocable dissolution comes, the destinies of Kentucky will, in that sad hour, be found linked with that of the Southern States, upon such terms as in her judgment will best promote her interest and preserve her honor.

And inasmuch as the foregoing preamble and resolutions, embody the opinion of a large majority of the citizens of Owen county, upon the present unhappy condition of public affairs and the proper line of action to be adopted by the Federal Government, the Legislature of Kentucky, and the people at large—

Resolved, That A. H. Gale, our member in the lower branch of the Legislature, and A. P. Grover, our Senator, be requested to lay the same before their respective bodies as the memorial of the people of Owen without regard to party.

The resolutions were advocated by the mover in a speech of some length, in which he reviewed the action of the Legislature, as well as his own course, on the questions involved in the resolutions.

They were opposed by Dr. John B. English, who was replied to by Mr. Grover, E. F. Burnes, Esq., and Dr. R. H. Gale.

The resolutions were adopted without one dissenting vote.

The meeting was perhaps the largest ever held in the town, not less than a thousand of the real yeomanry of the county were present. The greatest unanimity and enthusiasm pervaded the meeting.

W. G. Simpson offered the following resolution, which was adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we hereby indorse the speech of the Hon. J. W. Stevenson, delivered in the United States House of Representatives, on the 11th day of January, 1861; and recommend him to the voters of this district for re-election.

B. HAYDON, Chairman.

H. G. SMITH, Secretary.

WASHINGTON, March 20.

The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate, Burlingame, Minister to Austria; B. R. Wood, Minister to Denmark; H. S. Sanford to Belgium; and Freeman H. Morse, Consul to Denmark.

Appointments.—Thomas J. Dryer, of Oregon, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands; James O. Putnam, of New York, Consul to Havre; R. King, editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, Consul to Rome.

Sowing Grass Seeds.  
Mr. Johnston gives his practice in a letter to the Rural American. He has never sown over twelve pounds of clover seed per acre, unless by mistake, and he always had large crops if any one in the neighborhood had. He says:

"Half a bushel of timothy seed to the acre will give a better quality of hay, but with me the quantity is much less than with six quarts. I know that we read that those who sow bountifully shall reap bountifully, but this will not hold good in farming. I vibrated between one and three bushels of wheat to the acre for several years, but settled down to one and a half bushels, believing it to give the greatest yield; although with two and two and a quarter the wheat ripens a few days earlier. To prove this, a farmer has only to sow half an acre with two and a quarter to three bushels per acre, and sow the other part of the field with one and a half, and will be found that the thick sown will be ready to cut a few days sooner than the thin."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### COUNTY JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce J. CARTER COLEMAN as a candidate for county Judge.

JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having expressed his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce S. D. MORRIS as a candidate to supply the vacancy.

We are authorized to announce W. D. ROBERTSON as a candidate for county Judge.

Judge JOHN M. HARLAN, having announced his intention to remove to the city of Louisville and resign his position of Presiding Judge of Franklin county, we are authorized to announce CHARLES F. CRADDOCK as a candidate for said office.

The Hon. JOHN M. HARLAN, presiding Judge of the Franklin county court, having announced his determination to resign that position, we are authorized to announce ROBERT H. KING as a candidate to supply the vacancy.

For Constable.  
FRANKFORT, KY., March 18, 1861.

To the Editor of the Yeoman:

DEAR SIR: You will please announce me as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in this First District of Franklin county, at the ensuing May election.

JOHN W. PRUETT.

We are authorized to announce G. C. HUGHES as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Forks precinct, at the May election.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. HUTCHISON as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM T. FLINN as a candidate for Constable in the Frankfort district, at the ensuing May election.

JUDGE 6th JUDICIAL DISTRICT.  
We are authorized to announce Hon. SHERIDAN WILLIAMS as a candidate for Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Kentucky, in place of Judge Thomas E. Bramlette, who has resigned.

STATE TREASURER.  
We are requested to announce JAMES H. GARRARD, the present Treasurer, a candidate for re-election at the next August election.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO,

For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for destroying all kinds of Vermin on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable preparation, leave to the attention of Farmers and Graziers to this extract, remedy for destroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injurious to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarming attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep. Its use not only removes the vermin on animals, but cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity. This article completely supersedes that laborious and disagreeable work of preparation in your buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and for all descriptions of Sheep, and is as simple and as safe as can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.  
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDGAR KEENON, J. L. GIBBONS.

### A NEW SUPPLY

#### CHRISTIAN HYMN BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

KEENON & GIBBONS,

DEALERS IN

#### BOOKS & STATIONERY,

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, BOOTS,

SHOES, WALL PAPER, CARPET BAGS, &c.,

UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.,

565 3/4 w-t-wly MAIN ST., FRANKFORT, KY.

### Telegraphic.

From and after this date, all dispatches must be paid for before delivered, as the Operator is compelled to account to the Treasurer of the company in cash at the end of each month.

mar7 t-wlm J. D. WEEMS, Operator.

### A. CONERY.

SIGN OF THE EAGLE.

(Successor to W. P. Loomis.)

Has just received a new assortment of

Watches, Clocks, and Jew-

elry.

Call and see them, and you

will find Prices to suit the

times.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired.

jan 17 w-t-wly

Look at This.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of W. H. KEENE & Co., either by note or account, are requested to come forward and settle on or before the 1st day of April, 1861, otherwise they will have costs to pay.

W. H. KEENE, E. HENSLEY.

Feb. 19, 1861 ft.

### GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.

Main Street, Frankfort, Ky.

#### Merchant Tailors.

HAVE just imported a large and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of Silk and Velvet Vestings, French Cassimeres, Cloths, &c., &c., of the most fashionable styles.

Our customers and the public will find our present stock of goods equal to any to be found in similar houses in the West, and OUR TERMS AS LIBERAL. We are ready on the shortest notice to furnish a complete outfit of gentlemen's wear, made to order in the best style of fashionable tailoring, warranting all our work to give satisfaction. Call and examine our stock, on Main street, one door above the Farmers' Bank.

ian23 ft

### Pimples Banished!

Faces Made Clear?

HOW?

By one week's use of the Magnolia Balm. A perfectly harmless but elegant and effectual preparation. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.

W. E. HAGAN & Co., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

jan17 w-t-wlm

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

Sir James Clarke's

Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

### TO MARRIED LADIES.

It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS OF Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—\$1.00 and 6 postage stamps inclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 Pills, by return mail.

Sold in Frankfort by J. M. Mills.

Wilson, Peter & Co., Wholesale agents.



# DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

## KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

### IN SENATE.

SAM C. SAYRE, Reporter.

THURSDAY, March 21, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. D. McABBETT, of the Methodist Church, South.

### SENATORS ARRIVED.

Messrs. ALEXANDER, COSBY, GILLIS, GLENN, READ, WALKER, and WALTON, appeared in their seats this morning.

### RESPONSE.

The SPEAKER laid before the Senate the response of the Attorney General to a resolution of inquiry concerning Geological specimens.

### PETITIONS.

Were presented by Messrs. GIBSON and PENNEBAKER, and appropriately referred.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Revised Statutes—A bill to amend the charter of the Louisville and Nashville railroad Company. Passed.

Also—A bill to amend the charter of the Galt House Company. Passed.

Also—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the city of Louisville. Passed.

Also—A bill to establish a conventional rate of interest. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Also—A bill to define the southern tax limits of the city of Louisville. Passed.

Also—A bill to take out of the orders of the day a bill to amend the charter of the Falls City Marine and Fire Insurance Company. Passed.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A bill to incorporate the Campbellburg Mutual Insurance Company. Passed.

Also—A bill authorizing the indexing of certain deed books of the Graves County Court. Passed.

Also—A bill to legalize the actions and doings of A. B. Beard, as executor of Joseph Barnett. Passed.

Also—A bill to repeal all laws creating a board of supervisors of tax, and to re-enact section 1, article 7, chapter 83, of the Revised Statutes. Ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day.

Also—A bill to repeal an act appropriating money to the Eastern and Western Lunatic Asylums. Ordered that the bill be printed and made the special order for Friday next at 10 o'clock A. M.

Also—Had leave, under a suspension of the rules, to offer the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the Board of Internal Improvement be instructed to examine, in person, the locks, loose stone, real estate, and other property belonging to the State on Licking river, and report to the next General Assembly what disposition should be made of said property.

Mr. GLENN—Agriculture and Manufactures—A bill to incorporate the Beargrass Packing and Manufacturing Company. Passed.

Mr. HAYCRAFT—Select Committee—A bill authorizing the jailer of Hardin county to appoint a deputy. Passed.

### RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CISELL offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be requested to inquire into the constitutionality and propriety of the passage of a law extending the return day of executions.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. ANDREWS—Judiciary—A bill to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle. Passed.

Also—A bill to incorporate the city of Paris. Passed.

### SPECIAL ORDERS.

A bill to change the time of assessing taxable property. Referred to Committee on Finance.

A bill allowing Ellis, Cook & Co. to establish a ferry at Cairo. Placed in the orders of the day.

### REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. CISELL—Judiciary—A bill to increase the revenue by imposing a tax on railroads, express companies, and steamboats. Rejected.

Also—A bill to legalize the conveyances made to R. S. C. Alexander for lands on the waters of Green river, with amendments, which were adopted, and bill passed.

Mr. GRUNDY—Propositions and Grievances—A bill to change the line between the Bethlehem and Wyoming districts in Fleming county. Passed.

Mr. IRVAN—Privileges and Elections—A bill to change the voting place in District No. 1, in Garrard county.

Mr. DeHAVEN—Finance—A bill for the benefit of Mrs. Mary Haviland. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Elijah L. Wisdom and Green Atwood. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of W. T. Moren. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Wm. F. Quinn, with an amendment, which was adopted, and the bill passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of the late sheriffs of Greenup, Carter, and Lawrence counties. Passed.

Also—A bill for the benefit of Wm. McGowan and J. V. Dowe. Passed.

Also—A bill extending the time for a reward for the discovery of the cause of milk-sickness, with the opinion that it should not pass.

Mr. HAYCRAFT advocated the passage of the bill.

Mr. FISK explained the manner in which the disease of milk-sickness may be cured. He advocated the vegetable practice.

Mr. JOHNSON said he was indebted to the Senator for information.

will, in their opinion, be expedited by holding three daily sessions.

Resolution offered by Mr. CHAMBERS yesterday referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

Resolutions offered by Mr. SIMPSON, yesterday, referred to Committee on Federal Relations, and made special order for Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The following amendment proposed by Mr. CISELL, was ordered to be printed, and referred as above:

Provided, That the following propositions, submitted in the Senate of the United States by Hon. John J. Crittenden, be presented by Congress to the States for ratification, and provided a sufficient number of States shall adopt said propositions as amendments to the Federal Constitution:

WHEREAS, Serious and alarming dissensions have arisen between the Northern and Southern States, concerning the rights and security of the rights of the slaveholding States, and especially their rights in the common territory of the United States; and whereas, it is eminently desirable and proper that those dissensions be now brought to the very existence of this Union, should be permanently quieted and settled by constitutional provisions, which shall do equal justice to all sections, and thereby restore to the people that peace and good will which ought to prevail between all citizens of the United States; therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both Houses concurring) That the following articles be, and are hereby, proposed and submitted as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of said Constitution, when ratified by conventions of three fourths of the several States.

ART. 1. In all the territory of the United States now held or hereafter acquired, situate north of latitude 36° 30', slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is prohibited, while such territory shall remain under territorial government. In all the territory south of said line of latitude, slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing, and shall not be interfered with by Congress; but shall be protected as property by all the departments of the territorial government during its continuance; and when any Territory, north or south of said line, within such boundaries as Congress may prescribe, shall contain the population requisite for a member of Congress, according to the then Federal ratio of representation of the people of the United States, it shall, if its form of government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without slavery; as the constitution of such new State may provide.

ART. 2. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery in places under its exclusive jurisdiction, and situate within the limits of States that permit the holding of slaves.

ART. 3. Congress shall have no power to abolish slavery within the District of Columbia, so long as it exists in the adjoining States of Virginia and Maryland, or either, nor without the consent of the inhabitants, nor without first compensation first made to such owners of slaves as do not consent to such abolition. Nor shall Congress at any time prohibit officers of the Federal Government or members of Congress, whose duties require them to be in said District, from bringing with them their slaves, and holding them as such during the time their duties may require them to remain there, and afterwards taking them from the District.

ART. 4. Congress shall have no power to prohibit or hinder the transportation of slaves from one State to another, or to a Territory, in which slaves are by law permitted to be held, whether that transportation be by land, navigable rivers, or by the sea.

ART. 5. That, in addition to the provisions of the fourth paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, Congress shall have power to provide by law, and it shall be its duty so to provide, that the United States shall pay to the owner who shall apply for it the full value of his fugitive slave, in all cases when the marshal, or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest said fugitive, was prevented from so doing by violence or intimidation, or when, after arrest, said fugitive was rescued by force, and the owner thereby prevented and obstructed in the pursuit of his remedy for the recovery of his fugitive slave, under the said clause of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof. And in all such cases, when the United States shall pay for such fugitive, they shall have the right, in their own name, to sue the county in which said violence, intimidation, or rescue was committed, and to recover from it, with interest and damages, the amount paid by them for said fugitive slave. And the said county, after it has paid said amount to the United States, may, for its indemnity, sue and recover from the wrong-doers, or rescuers, by whom the owner was prevented from the recovery of his fugitive slave, in like manner as the owner himself might have sued and recovered.

ART. 6. No future amendment of the Constitution shall affect the five preceding articles, nor the fourth paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, nor the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of said Constitution; and no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress any power to abolish or interfere with slavery in any of the States by whose laws it is or may be allowed or permitted.

And whereas, also, besides those causes of dissension embraced in the foregoing amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States, there are others which come within the jurisdiction of Congress, and may be remedied by its legislative power; and whereas, it is the desire of Congress, as far as its power will extend, to remove all just cause for the popular discontent and agitation which now disturb the peace of the country, and threaten the stability of its institutions; therefore,

1. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the laws now in force for the recovery of fugitive slaves are in strict pursuance of the plain and mandatory provisions of the Constitution, and have been sanctioned as valid and constitutional by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States; that the slaveholding States are entitled to the faithful observance and execution of those laws, and that they ought not to be repealed, or so modified or changed as to impair their efficiency; and that laws ought to be made for the punishment of those who attempt, by rescue of the slave, or other illegal means, to hinder or defeat the due execution of said laws.

2. That all State laws which conflict with the fugitive slave acts, or any other constitutional acts of Congress, or which, in their operation impede, hinder, or delay, the free course and due execution of any of said acts, are null and void by the plain provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Yet those State laws, void as they are, have given color to practices, and led to consequences which have obstructed the due administration and execution of acts of Congress, and especially the acts for the delivery of fugitive slaves, and have thereby contributed much to the discord and commotion now prevailing. Congress, therefore, in the present perilous juncture, does not deem it improper, respectfully and earnestly to recommend the repeal of those laws to the several States which have enacted them, or such legislative corrections or explanations of them, as may prevent their being used or perverted to such mischievous purposes.

3. That the act of 18th September, 1850, commonly called the fugitive slave law, ought to be so amended as to make the fee of the commissioner, mentioned in the eighth section of the act, equal in amount, in the cases decided by him, whether his decision be in favor of or against the claimant. And, to avoid misconception, the last clause of the fifth section of said act, which authorizes the person holding a warrant for the arrest or detention of a fugitive slave to summon to his aid the posse comitatus, and which declares it to be the duty of all good citizens to assist him in its execution, ought to be so amended as to expressly limit the authority and duty to cases in which there shall be resistance, or danger of resistance or rescue.

4. That the laws for the suppression of the African slave trade, and especially those prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States, ought to be made effectual, and ought to be thoroughly executed, and all further enactments necessary to those ends ought to be promptly made.

Resolutions offered by Mr. PRALL yesterday, referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

An act to amend the charter of the Southern College of Kentucky. Passed.

H. R. bill to amend the militia law, referred to Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report at 11 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Bowling-Green. Passed.

A H. R. bill to repeal an act for the benefit of the Taylorsville and Mt. Eden turnpike road. Passed.

A H. R. bill further to amend chapter 86 Revised Statutes. Passed.

The bill reads as follows: The first section of the act approved February 16, '58, entitled "An act to amend chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes," be so amended as to read, "That the slaves, or any interest therein held by an infant, may be sold by the judgment of a circuit court having jurisdiction thereof, or by the judgment of a court of equity not inferior to the circuit court, having jurisdiction thereof, in the same manner and by the same proceedings regulating the sales of real estate of infants prescribed by chapter 86, article 3, of the Revised Statutes."

A H. R. bill for the benefit of school district No. 48, in Pulaski county. Passed.

A H. R. bill in relation to the town of Harrodsburg. Passed.

A H. R. bill to amend the charter of Bowling-Green. Passed.

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Abelth Wilkinson, of the city of Louisville, Passed.

Mr. GOHEEN—A bill for the benefit of G. S. Jones, of Marshall county. Passed.

Same—A bill for the benefit of the mechanics of Daviess county. Passed.

Same—A bill to charter the Bon Harbor turnpike road company. Passed.

Mr. W. JOHNSON—Ways and Means—A bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to loan to the State of Kentucky \$200,000. Passed—yeas 65, nays 10.

A message from the Senate was received by the Secretary, announcing the passage of that body of sundry bills, and concurring in the passage of sundry House bills.

A message from the Governor by Hon. T. B. Monroe, Secretary of State, transmitting information from the Governor of Georgia, that Wm. C. Daniel had been appointed commissioner on the part of that State to visit Kentucky.

Also—A communication from Abraham Lincoln, inclosing a resolution of Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. LANNOM moved to lay the communication on the table, which was rejected.

Whereupon, Mr. GOODLOE offered the series of resolutions submitted to the Senate by Judge Simpson, which were published in the Senate proceedings of the Yeoman of yesterday.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. F. NEIL offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a five members of this House be, and they are hereby, appointed, to act in conjunction with a committee to be appointed by the Senate, to wait upon the Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and request him to address the General Assembly on the subject of our national affairs, at as early a day as practicable, and that said committee make such arrangements as will be necessary to carry the above resolution into effect.

Mr. LANNOM offered the following amendment, which was adopted, viz:

And that Hon. L. W. Powell be also requested to address this General Assembly on the same subject.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted; and Messrs. F. NEIL, BUCKNER, JACOB, LANNOM, and MACHEN, were appointed said committee.

Mr. LYNE offered the following joint resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be, and he is hereby, requested to return to this Assembly an enrolled bill, entitled "An act to incorporate the Planners Bank of Henderson;" and the Committee on Enrollments be directed to correct the enrollment of said bill.

Mr. THOMAS offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly, &c., That in the opinion of this General Assembly, the people of Kentucky are devotedly attached to the Union of these States, and they will use every honorable effort to maintain the Union as established by its founders.

2. That for the purpose of preventing civil war and the shedding of fraternal blood, the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the forts in the seceding States, should be attended with no dishonor or disgrace.

3. That any attempt of the Federal Government to coerce the seceding States would frustrate all hopes of restoring our Federal Union, and involve the country in civil war.

4. That the Hon. J. J. Crittenden is justly entitled to our gratitude, and the earnest thanks of the whole country for his untiring and patriotic efforts to save the Union, and hand down our inestimable blessings to our children as we received them from our fathers.

Mr. THOMAS offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That the use of this Hall be tendered to the Hon. James Guthrie, to address the people this evening at 7 o'clock upon the subjects of National difficulties.

And then the House adjourned.

### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 20. Senate—Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which lies over, that the Senate adjourn on Saturday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., sine die.

The Senate then considered the resolution of Mr. Douglas calling for information in relation to forts, arsenals, navy yards, &c., in the seceding States.

Mr. Bayard said he had at all times tried so to guard his course that no word from his lips should have a tendency to increase and foster alienation and separation. He conceived resolution to be impracticable, and there remained but one of two courses to pursue, viz: war, with a view to subjugation, or the acknowledgment of their independence as a separate nation.

Mr. Bayard indicated a proposition that he intended to offer, authorizing the President to conclude a treaty with the Confederate States, acknowledging their independence as a separate nation; otherwise the other alternative, civil war, would occur, which should be avoided.

He argued that the act of secession is a breach of contract, and, as such, actual revolution; but, at the same time, it is a revolution inaugurated by the people themselves collectively, and you cannot meet it, except by war or peaceful negotiation.

After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

### WASHINGTON, March 20.

Much curiosity is manifested respecting the action of the Administration relative to affairs South and various rumors prevail; but information derived from an authentic source warrants the assertion that whatever movements may be in progress involve nothing of a hostile character, but, on the contrary, are in the direction of peace. They generally agree, however, that the military in the Gulf and the forts now held by the Federal Government will be preserved.

Senate Confirmations—Adams, to England, Marsh, to Sardinia; Webb, to Turkey; Sanford to Belgium; Thayer, Consul General to Egypt; Devine, Consul to Cork; Green Clay Secretary of Legation to Spain; Francis Queen, postmaster at Niles, Michigan; Henry Shomo, postmaster at Fremont, Ohio; John B. Deftrees, Superintendent of Public Printing, who will immediately organize a new government bureau; and J. W. Nye, of New York, Governor of Nevada.

The two indictments against Governor Floyd in the Court here were dismissed as untenable. The first was for a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

The District Attorney stated in open court that there was no evidence to sustain the charge, and with the leave of the court would enter a nolle prosequi.

The second indictment was malfeasance in office in issuing subpoenas.

The act of 1867 prohibits prosecution where the party indicted has testified before a committee of Congress, touching the matters charged. This has been judicially decided to be, not a privilege, but a mandate of law, and the cause would have come to an abrupt termination, on the fact appearing in a court of trial.

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States will wait leisurely the action of the Government.

Great efforts are making by distinguished gentlemen to effect a peaceful solution of the Southern complications.

The government at Montgomery have no apprehensions of a collision at Fort Pickens. It is said that the accounts published are gross exaggerations of the true condition of affairs there.

The Commissioners have information that the best feeling exists between the Federal authorities and the officers in command of the Confederate troops, and no fear of collision was entertained.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN & WESTERN REMEDY.

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